

Table 7-50: Invertebrate Faunal Inventory, All Trenches

Unit	N	Weight(g)

Trench 1:		
FS1: Oyster shell	2	5.10
FS2: "	3	8.00
FS3: "	4	2.21
Trench 2:		
FS1: Oyster Shell	23	28.46
FS2: "	2	5.90
FS3: "	9	12.91
FS4: "	9+	196.20
FS5: "	5	2.00
FS6: "	14	264.40
FS7: "	29	398.00
FS8: "	12	126.10
FS9: "	13+	212.10
FS10: "	6	9.40
FS11: "	0	0
FS12: "	0	0
Trench 5:		
FS1: Oyster Shell	0	0
FS2: "	2	.70

All of the invertebrate shell is marine oyster, which is generally only available in cooler months. The fact that oyster shell is represented in quantity throughout Trench 2, FS2-FS11, suggests that depositions occurred during a winter or fall season. Also, it was often common for people to eat more soups and stews during winter (Davidson 1982). This could explain the poorer cuts of meat from the species represented in Trench 2, FS2-FS11. Furthermore, Davidson claims that pork was the seasonal choice over beef, due in part to its scarcity and poor curing attributes (1982). Another indicator of a winter diet pattern and deposit is the fact that no vegetal food remains were recovered; however, the same factors that applied to the absence of fish remains may be in effect on the absence of vegetal remains. Notwithstanding, an alternative hypothesis that may explain the differences in the record (Trench 2, FS1 :: Trench 2, FS2-FS11) is that variability in urban food patterns, associated with similar socio-economic conditions may be a result of seasonal fluctuation, as opposed to economic stress.

The Miscellaneous Group and Environmental Considerations

The Miscellaneous Group. A certain group of materials collected from the sample units (trenches) was weighed and not tabulated in terms of individual pieces. This group consists of the following items:

1. coal/charcoal
2. burned coal (clinkers)